

THE DAILY NEWS.

RICHARDSON, DAWSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE NO. 149 EAST BAY.

TERMS:—Daily News, one year, \$4 00
 Daily News, six months, 3 00
 Daily News, three months, 2 00
 Tri-Weekly News, one year, 2 00
 Tri-Weekly News, six months, 1 50
 Payment invariably in advance. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for.

THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 25 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, One Dollar each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gold closed in New York weak at 85.
 —Cotton in New York closed quiet at 29c. Sales 3690 bales.

—Cotton in Liverpool closed firm; uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2.

—Twelve New York churches have boy choirs.

—The people of Savannah are jubilant over the fact that their new street railway is finished and the cars running.

—A barrel of kerosene oil exploded on Tuesday last in a store at Jersey City. The stock of the store, which was light, was soon enveloped in flames.

—The New York Board of Health has made an appropriation of fifty dollars to purchase apparatus for analyzing the air of theatres, public schools and churches.

—Sixty thousand tons of coal were sold in New York lately. Stove coal declined about twenty-five cents per ton, and there was still a small decline in other grades.

—Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, sitting in Chicago, has decided that in making income tax a man may deduct promissory notes and bad debts.

—The New York Sun asserts that a number of the citizens of the fifth and fifteenth wards of that city are taking steps to organize a vigilance committee to take charge of the thieves and murderers who infest the city, and whom the police are powerless to arrest, or who, if arrested, escape punishment through the laxity of the courts of justice.

—The first Episcopal cathedral ever built in New England was opened for the first time on Christmas. It has been fully organized, after the English system, by the Right Rev. Dr. Neely, the Bishop of Maine. The youngest diocese in the New England States, that of the State of Maine, is the first one to have its full cathedral system. Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and some other cities have already adopted it.

—While Gilmore is gathering his band of a thousand musicians for the Boston Jubilee, Gottschalk has been similarly occupied before the equator. He organized at Montevideo a mammoth orchestra of three hundred and fifty pieces, which executed under his directions a concert, and a grand march composed by the pianist, and dedicated by him to the Emperor of Brazil.

—Owing to the mild weather and the heavy soaked snow which has covered the ice in the neighborhood of New York, the ice-dealers of that city are doing a very good business.

—The great event in the billiard world this week was the return game of the series between Dion and Foster, which was to have been played on Thursday next, in Montreal. As the contest differs from the first one, which terminated in favor of Foster by only four points, considerable speculation has been indulged as to who shall carry off the honors and the \$1000. The first was French caroms, three hundred points, while the approaching struggle is to be decided by the four ball eorum, the push-shot and the croch being, of course, forbidden.

—The National Intelligencer says: "Citizens of Washington, of high social position, without respect to party, are determined that the grand ceremony of the inauguration of the chief Magistrate of the nation shall not go by without an observance of the most delightful part of the day, the holding of an inauguration ball. The whole matter is in good hands, and is therefore relieved from the worrying and harassing complication of arrangements which had determined those who had previously moved in the matter to altogether give up the idea of having the usual inauguration ball."

—General Carl Schurz, the new senator from Missouri, was serenaded at St. Louis on Saturday night. He made a short speech as follows: "I mean to say that the Union is more strongly knit to-day than it ever was before, and I hope that as it was in the past so it will be in the future; but that the patriotic Americans and Germans will co-operate in increasing the power of loyalty and patriotism, in defending the cause of right and justice, and in obliterating and wiping out all those resentments and that bad feeling which sprang from the war by a liberal and just policy. [Cheers.] As a representative of that policy I stand before you, and I hope to see the day when many of our enemies will be obliged to acknowledge that our fight was the triumph of right, justice, progress, civilization and good-will to all men." [Renewed cheers.]

—In New York city there are 115,938 families, and only 89,563 buildings used as dwellings. The average number of families to a house is about three, and of persons fifteen. But this statement does not by any means show the crowded condition of the city. Sixteen thousand families occupy a whole house each, and seven thousand other dwellings have but two families each, leaving about sixteen thousand houses to accommodate upwards of eighty-five thousand families—an average of more than five families and twenty-six persons to each house. In some quarters this density of population becomes absolutely sickening to contemplate, the extreme being twenty-nine houses, or 187 to each house. Though only half the building lots in the city are yet covered, the increase of population far exceeds the rapidity of construction, and, consequently, the overcrowding grows worse and worse every day.

—Senator Sherman's new financial bill, which is just now attracting much attention, provides in substance as follows: Section first authorizes the use of gold coin as money of account, in new contracts, by parties who desire it. Section second appropriates out of the treasury, \$140,000,000 a year to the public debt. In the present condition of our funded debt, this would reduce the principal of the debt about \$12,000,000 a year. Section third authorizes the funding of greenbacks into five per cent, ten-forty bonds, at the pleasure of the holders. Section fourth orders the issue of gold notes, receivable for duties, these to be used for the

purchase of six per cent. bonds as fast as the greenbacks are funded in five per cent. bonds, but not to be issued beyond the amount of gold in the treasury. Section fifth makes the national banking system free for the issue of currency redeemable in gold coin; the notes to be furnished by the government to the amount of sixty-five per cent. only of the bonds deposited as security. The measure would thus appear to be somewhat complex, and the process for retiring greenbacks adds to the gold interest-bearing debt. A currency, however, is attempted to be introduced for the greenbacks in the gold notes, but how far that issue would operate no one can tell.

—An meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Tuesday evening, in behalf of extending further educational facilities to the people of the Southern States, and especially to obtain aid for Berea College, in Kentucky. About six hundred persons were present. On the platform were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, Rev. J. G. Field, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Howard Crosby, and other well known gentlemen. All the gentlemen named made addresses in favor of the objects of the meeting.

In the course of the remarks of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher he said: "With the establishment of colleges throughout the South consanguinity will be increased, mutual sympathy will grow, and peace be established. We of the North are strong—we are rich, and as the younger looks not in vain to the older brother for assistance, let us tender a cheerful and open hand to the South. As I trod the streets of Charleston after the war, and saw the dwellings torn and shattered with the missiles of war, and the wild waste of desolation and mourning which there and everywhere throughout the South prevailed, I vowed that as I had devoted my past life to the downfall of slavery, which had hitherto cursed the land, I would henceforth devote that life to repairing and elevating these still United States. Build, therefore, their common schools and colleges, the great boon you can confer upon them—a boon not alone to them but to you, as its benefits and blessings will roll back upon your whole people."

—The result of the ballottings according to the returns of the managers, and states expressly that the said election was contested for illegality. The declaration made by the board is, therefore, no declaration of a legal choice.

Says Mr. Corbin: "The act says they shall 'declare the election, and their decision shall be binding.' And here is the cloven foot of this whole devilry. The act says the case shall be investigated. What case? The question of the legality of the conduct of the managers and of the majorities as contested. And their decision shall be 'binding.' What decision? Plain common sense replies: The decision for or against the election. If against, they shall declare that there has been no election. If for the claimants, then, and then only, shall they declare the parties duly elected."

Says Mr. Corbin: "The Supreme Court has said that was equivalent to saying that 'these persons were duly elected.' The Supreme Court expressly said, that in pronouncing the certificate of the board sufficient, and in refusing the motion for attachment for contempt, the court does not intend to intimate any opinion as to the claim of Pillsbury by quo warranto, nor as to the right of the City Council."

Says Mr. Corbin: "They reply, notwithstanding we declare you are elected, we 'refuse to give you the offices.' This is untrue; the board have always refused to declare Pillsbury and his ticket 'elected,' that is, chosen according to law."

Mr. Corbin admits: "We have got again 'to appeal to the courts.' Shall the legislative department violate the State Constitution and invade the province of the judicial department for the sake of Pillsbury and his faction? No true patriot, no dignified lawyer, no good citizen would propose such a thing. Shall a senator be allowed to carry such a measure through the Legislature?"

Says Mr. Corbin: "There is no doubt 'whether but that the claimants were 'elected.' Let him prove it. 'The Board of Aldermen settled that question.' So they did; but against the claimants."

"But the Legislature is in session, and 'can say, according to law, these claimants 'are entitled to their seats.' Mr. Corbin well knows that the Legislature has no power, according to law, to say this thing. If they do, they assume the judicial power vested in the courts, and violate the Constitution of the State."

Mr. Corbin undertakes to show precedents for his bill, and quotes the act of the General Assembly of 1866, entitled "An act to 'declare valid the recent election of Intendant and Wardens in the Town of Timmonsville.'"

In the Timmonsville election there was no question made as to the legality of the conduct of the managers; there was no contest of the majorities; there was no conflicting claim of right; there were no illegalities in the conduct of the election which vitiated the election. There was, merely, a technical flaw in the law under which the election was held, which rendered the election of doubtful authority. It was fully

casus omnis and to remedy the technical defect; but it would not have been competent for the Legislature to put candidates in office who had not been chosen by the people of Timmonsville, nor could "that 'wise Legislature' which 'preceded the 'new days in which,' says Mr. Corbin, 'we 'live,' have been persuaded to do as illegalities a thing."

Says Mr. Corbin: "We want to deprive 'the Acting Board of Aldermen of their 'illegitimate positions.' Does Mr. Corbin remember that almost all of these positions were gotten as Republican appointments under the Reconstruction laws?"

Mr. Corbin quotes the case of Tompkins, from Edgefield: "That the end of popular elections is to discover which of the candidates has the greatest number of votes 'from among the qualified voters.' Has this been attained in the Pillsbury case? Has Pillsbury been shown to have received the greatest number of legal votes from among the qualified voters? He did not receive a single legal vote from among the qualified voters. The Acting Board of Aldermen have so decided, and 'their decision' (not Mr. Corbin's), the act says, 'shall be binding upon the parties.'"

LONG COTTON PLANTATION TO BE SOWN.—To rent, one of the finest 250 ACRE COTTON PLANTATIONS in Charleston, Church Lane, ten miles from Mount Pleasant, on the sea shore. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THAT GOOD GROCERY STORE at the corner of Douglas and Lucas streets. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 99 Cowling street, containing seven good rooms, two attics, pantry, and all necessary and comfortable conveniences. Rent low. For particulars, apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THE TWO AND A HALF ROOMED HOUSE, northwest corner of Broad and East Bay streets, north of the kitchen, and all necessary and comfortable conveniences, as through the house, good kitchen, four rooms, all in good order. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

THE result of the ballottings according to the returns of the managers, and states expressly that the said election was contested for illegality. The declaration made by the board is, therefore, no declaration of a legal choice.

Says Mr. Corbin: "The act says they shall 'declare the election, and their decision shall be binding.' And here is the cloven foot of this whole devilry. The act says the case shall be investigated. What case? The question of the legality of the conduct of the managers and of the majorities as contested. And their decision shall be 'binding.' What decision? Plain common sense replies: The decision for or against the election. If against, they shall declare that there has been no election. If for the claimants, then, and then only, shall they declare the parties duly elected."

Says Mr. Corbin: "The Supreme Court has said that was equivalent to saying that 'these persons were duly elected.' The Supreme Court expressly said, that in pronouncing the certificate of the board sufficient, and in refusing the motion for attachment for contempt, the court does not intend to intimate any opinion as to the claim of Pillsbury by quo warranto, nor as to the right of the City Council."

Says Mr. Corbin: "They reply, notwithstanding we declare you are elected, we 'refuse to give you the offices.' This is untrue; the board have always refused to declare Pillsbury and his ticket 'elected,' that is, chosen according to law."

Mr. Corbin admits: "We have got again 'to appeal to the courts.' Shall the legislative department violate the State Constitution and invade the province of the judicial department for the sake of Pillsbury and his faction? No true patriot, no dignified lawyer, no good citizen would propose such a thing. Shall a senator be allowed to carry such a measure through the Legislature?"

Says Mr. Corbin: "There is no doubt 'whether but that the claimants were 'elected.' Let him prove it. 'The Board of Aldermen settled that question.' So they did; but against the claimants."

"But the Legislature is in session, and 'can say, according to law, these claimants 'are entitled to their seats.' Mr. Corbin well knows that the Legislature has no power, according to law, to say this thing. If they do, they assume the judicial power vested in the courts, and violate the Constitution of the State."

Mr. Corbin undertakes to show precedents for his bill, and quotes the act of the General Assembly of 1866, entitled "An act to 'declare valid the recent election of Intendant and Wardens in the Town of Timmonsville.'"

In the Timmonsville election there was no question made as to the legality of the conduct of the managers; there was no contest of the majorities; there was no conflicting claim of right; there were no illegalities in the conduct of the election which vitiated the election. There was, merely, a technical flaw in the law under which the election was held, which rendered the election of doubtful authority. It was fully

casus omnis and to remedy the technical defect; but it would not have been competent for the Legislature to put candidates in office who had not been chosen by the people of Timmonsville, nor could "that 'wise Legislature' which 'preceded the 'new days in which,' says Mr. Corbin, 'we 'live,' have been persuaded to do as illegalities a thing."

Says Mr. Corbin: "We want to deprive 'the Acting Board of Aldermen of their 'illegitimate positions.' Does Mr. Corbin remember that almost all of these positions were gotten as Republican appointments under the Reconstruction laws?"

Mr. Corbin quotes the case of Tompkins, from Edgefield: "That the end of popular elections is to discover which of the candidates has the greatest number of votes 'from among the qualified voters.' Has this been attained in the Pillsbury case? Has Pillsbury been shown to have received the greatest number of legal votes from among the qualified voters? He did not receive a single legal vote from among the qualified voters. The Acting Board of Aldermen have so decided, and 'their decision' (not Mr. Corbin's), the act says, 'shall be binding upon the parties.'"

LONG COTTON PLANTATION TO BE SOWN.—To rent, one of the finest 250 ACRE COTTON PLANTATIONS in Charleston, Church Lane, ten miles from Mount Pleasant, on the sea shore. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THAT GOOD GROCERY STORE at the corner of Douglas and Lucas streets. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 99 Cowling street, containing seven good rooms, two attics, pantry, and all necessary and comfortable conveniences. Rent low. For particulars, apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THE TWO AND A HALF ROOMED HOUSE, northwest corner of Broad and East Bay streets, north of the kitchen, and all necessary and comfortable conveniences, as through the house, good kitchen, four rooms, all in good order. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE result of the ballottings according to the returns of the managers, and states expressly that the said election was contested for illegality. The declaration made by the board is, therefore, no declaration of a legal choice.

Says Mr. Corbin: "The act says they shall 'declare the election, and their decision shall be binding.' And here is the cloven foot of this whole devilry. The act says the case shall be investigated. What case? The question of the legality of the conduct of the managers and of the majorities as contested. And their decision shall be 'binding.' What decision? Plain common sense replies: The decision for or against the election. If against, they shall declare that there has been no election. If for the claimants, then, and then only, shall they declare the parties duly elected."

Says Mr. Corbin: "The Supreme Court has said that was equivalent to saying that 'these persons were duly elected.' The Supreme Court expressly said, that in pronouncing the certificate of the board sufficient, and in refusing the motion for attachment for contempt, the court does not intend to intimate any opinion as to the claim of Pillsbury by quo warranto, nor as to the right of the City Council."

Says Mr. Corbin: "They reply, notwithstanding we declare you are elected, we 'refuse to give you the offices.' This is untrue; the board have always refused to declare Pillsbury and his ticket 'elected,' that is, chosen according to law."

Mr. Corbin admits: "We have got again 'to appeal to the courts.' Shall the legislative department violate the State Constitution and invade the province of the judicial department for the sake of Pillsbury and his faction? No true patriot, no dignified lawyer, no good citizen would propose such a thing. Shall a senator be allowed to carry such a measure through the Legislature?"

Says Mr. Corbin: "There is no doubt 'whether but that the claimants were 'elected.' Let him prove it. 'The Board of Aldermen settled that question.' So they did; but against the claimants."

"But the Legislature is in session, and 'can say, according to law, these claimants 'are entitled to their seats.' Mr. Corbin well knows that the Legislature has no power, according to law, to say this thing. If they do, they assume the judicial power vested in the courts, and violate the Constitution of the State."

Mr. Corbin undertakes to show precedents for his bill, and quotes the act of the General Assembly of 1866, entitled "An act to 'declare valid the recent election of Intendant and Wardens in the Town of Timmonsville.'"

In the Timmonsville election there was no question made as to the legality of the conduct of the managers; there was no contest of the majorities; there was no conflicting claim of right; there were no illegalities in the conduct of the election which vitiated the election. There was, merely, a technical flaw in the law under which the election was held, which rendered the election of doubtful authority. It was fully

casus omnis and to remedy the technical defect; but it would not have been competent for the Legislature to put candidates in office who had not been chosen by the people of Timmonsville, nor could "that 'wise Legislature' which 'preceded the 'new days in which,' says Mr. Corbin, 'we 'live,' have been persuaded to do as illegalities a thing."

Says Mr. Corbin: "We want to deprive 'the Acting Board of Aldermen of their 'illegitimate positions.' Does Mr. Corbin remember that almost all of these positions were gotten as Republican appointments under the Reconstruction laws?"

Mr. Corbin quotes the case of Tompkins, from Edgefield: "That the end of popular elections is to discover which of the candidates has the greatest number of votes 'from among the qualified voters.' Has this been attained in the Pillsbury case? Has Pillsbury been shown to have received the greatest number of legal votes from among the qualified voters? He did not receive a single legal vote from among the qualified voters. The Acting Board of Aldermen have so decided, and 'their decision' (not Mr. Corbin's), the act says, 'shall be binding upon the parties.'"

LONG COTTON PLANTATION TO BE SOWN.—To rent, one of the finest 250 ACRE COTTON PLANTATIONS in Charleston, Church Lane, ten miles from Mount Pleasant, on the sea shore. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THAT GOOD GROCERY STORE at the corner of Douglas and Lucas streets. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 99 Cowling street, containing seven good rooms, two attics, pantry, and all necessary and comfortable conveniences. Rent low. For particulars, apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, THE TWO AND A HALF ROOMED HOUSE, northwest corner of Broad and East Bay streets, north of the kitchen, and all necessary and comfortable conveniences, as through the house, good kitchen, four rooms, all in good order. Apply to J. McCABE, No. 36 Broad-st., January 10.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of J. BORD & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Livery stable business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 29.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO MY PREMISES ON the 25th instant, a BATTER B TOY, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply at No. 63 MADOLPHE STREET. January 10.